

A new record of *Chilades pandava* (Horsfield) (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae) from Korea

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Abstract One butterfly species belonging to Lycaenidae, *Chilades pandava* (Horsfield, 1829), is reported for the first time in Korea.

Key words Lycaenidae, *Chilades pandava*, new record, Korea.

Introduction

Chilades pandava was originally described by Horsfield (1829) under the genus *Lycaena* in Java. The butterfly is distributed in the Asian subtropical and tropical zone: Taiwan, South China, Philippine, Southeast Asia, Ceylon and India (Kawazoé, 1992). Larvae feed on some species of the genus *Cycas*. I found the butterfly in Jeju Island, Korea, which is the first recorded observation of *Chilades pandava* in Korea.

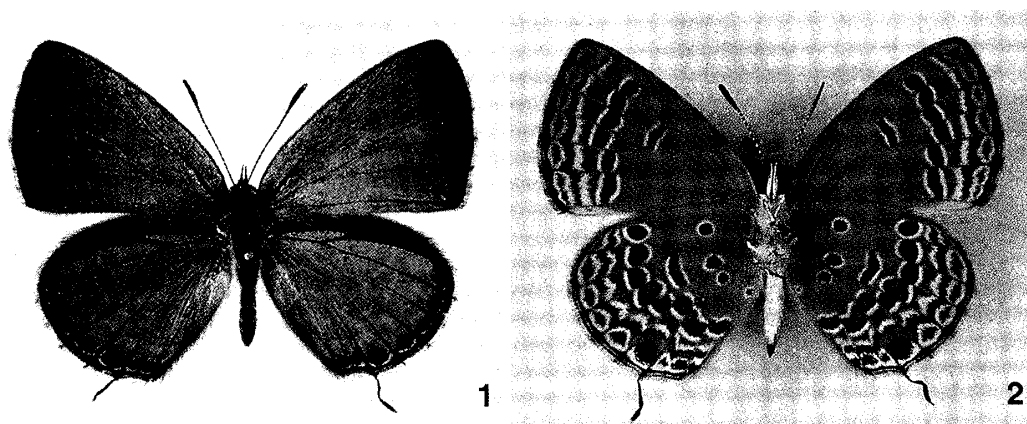
Chilades pandava (Horsfield, 1829)

Specimens examined. 3 ♂ (Fig 1) and 1 ♀ (Fig 2) from Seogwipo City, Jeju-do, Korea (21 October 2005). Forewing length. Male: 14.7–15.7 mm, female: 14.8 mm.

Ecology. I found many adults of *C. pandava* along the streets on 21 October 2005. They often visited flowers of *Bidens* sp. growing on open ground. *Cycas* sp., the larval food plant of the butterfly, was planted nearby.

Note

Because *C. pandava* was easily found along the streets, it is unlikely that they have been



Figs 1–2. *Chilades pandava* from Jeju Island, Korea. 1. Male dorsal surface. 2. Female under surface.

present in this area for long without being detected by other researchers. Instead, this butterfly probably only reached Jeju Island recently. Given that Jeju Island is located in the temperate zone (33–34°N), this subtropical butterfly should die out during the colder winter months. For example, *C. pandava* is not typically found in temperate Japan, but it was recorded in the subtropical island of Okinawa in 1992 (Mitsuhashi, 1992) and in Yonaguni in 2001 (Takegami, 2001). Nonetheless, they were only seen for a few months, probably dying out in winter. How did the butterfly come to Jeju Island? There are at least two possibilities. The first is that mated females flew from nearby habitats. The second is that they came with imports from the native habitats of the butterfly. I have no means of deciding between these two possibilities.

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摘 要

クロマダラソテツシジミの韓国からの記録 (竹内 剛)

クロマダラソテツシジミ *Chilades pandava* はアジアの亜熱帯から熱帯地域に分布するチョウであるが、韓国の済州島で採集されたので報告する。採集地は済州島南部の西帰浦市で、市街地の空き地に咲くセンダングサ科 (*Bidens*) の花に多数の本種が訪れていた。幼虫の餌となるソテツ属は付近に植えられていた。自然分布か人為分布かは分からないが、おそらく最近移入したと考えられる。日本では1992年に沖縄島で、2001年に与那国島で本種が一時的に繁殖したが、数ヶ月以内に消滅している。済州島は北緯33–34°の温帯に位置することを考えても、本種がこのまま定着することは難しいだろう。

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